



BY J. S. TRIGG.

There are two precepts which, while not having much similarity, should always be kept in mind—one, that a fellow shouldn't put his hands in boiling hot water; the other, that he should not sooner sign his signature for a stranger.

There's a peg loose somewhere if parents who have given their children care and shelter through childhood years have to spend their declining days in the county poor farm when either son or daughter has so much as a roof for shelter or two crusts of bread.

The Minnesota experiment station has taken up a series of experiments with a view to eradicating wild mustard, which is a serious pest in many of the grain growing sections of the state. The method which is being followed consists in spraying the fields with a sulphate of iron, which kills the mustard, but does not seem to injure the grain.

A gardener near Peoria, Ill., recently suffered a \$10,000 loss by having the half acre 300 acres of peas which were being grown for a nearby canning factory. It is fortunate that cases of grief of this kind are not of common occurrence. The only return he will get from what was left on the ground will be a fertilizer for next year's crop.

Any man who approaches you with a proposition which involves the placing of your signature on a piece of paper which is to remain in his possession is nine times out of ten working a graft for the easy transference of money from your pocket to his own. When chaps of this kind come around, either tie your right hand behind you or set the dog on them.

A New York bird fancier and student of wild bird life has succeeded in domesticating the ruffed grouse, which is conceded to be one of the wildest and shiest of birds. He procured the eggs and set them under a bantam hen, but the second generation laid and hatched in captivity. Quails, which are much less wild than the grouse, have been domesticated in a number of instances.

With prime western lambs selling at \$7.20 and with wool fetching close to 20 cents a pound, sufficient incentive would seem to be provided to cause a whole lot of farmers to go into the business of raising sheep. A flock of them is bound to have a part in the thrifty, conservative and intelligent type of agriculture which will soon be adopted by farmers throughout all the western central states.

What a fool a fellow is to so load himself up with this world's business as to be driven from pillar to post of work from dawn to nightfall and never have a minute's time to take needed recreation. We know of such a one who when poorer than Job's turkey used to take a half day off every week to go fishing, but now that he has more business on his hands and is more prosperous he barely has time to so much as look at a fishing rod. He is a fool and has lots of company.

As contrary to a quite generally accepted notion, the superintendent of one of the government fish hatcheries is authority for the statement that the German carp does not thrive off the spawn of other fish, nor does it devour young fish of any description, but is strictly vegetarian, its food being the roots of tender plants to be found at the bottom of creeks and bayous, which it burrows after with its long snout. The carp is an inoffensive, awkward fellow, who will never put up a fight when he can get out of it.

Some idea of the enormous reproductive capacity possessed by the larger varieties of fish may be got from a calculation of an Iowa fisherman who took five and one-eighth pounds of eggs from one German carp. By actual count one grain contained fourteen eggs, which would bring the sum total of eggs carried by this fish up to approximately 12,410,290. It is this remarkable fecundity of the carp family that accounts for the fact that it multiplies with such rapidity in all waters where its eggs and young fry are protected from the ravages of its natural enemies.

Dairy experts all over the country are laying increased stress upon the necessity of a thorough washing and scalding of the hand separator as soon as possible after it is used each day. It is a case wherein filth exerts a no less harmful influence because it happens to be out of sight. A dirty separator is worse than a dirty can, because it contains the concentrated filth and bacteria of the whole day's milking. Reports indicate that butter made at creameries where dirty cream is furnished by careless people with dirty separators is decidedly inferior in quality to that made under the old method.

Alfalfa and clover culture are simply the earmarks of a successful type of agriculture.

A flock of sheep should be an adjunct of the operations of every farm merely from the standpoint of their value as wool destroyers.

There should be twice the concern to provide an abundant supply of fresh water for the porker's inside than in furnishing a puddle for him to wallow in.

With mosquito netting at 7 cents a yard and screen doors to be had for \$1.25, there is no earthly excuse why any farm or town home should have many specks on the looking glasses or flies in the gravy.

Lawn cuttings or other grass chopped fine, milk and oyster shells should be furnished in abundance to every flock of poultry kept in captivity. When allowed to range they get these things or their equivalents.

Foodstuffs will hereafter have to wear their everyday clothes as a result of the pure food bill lately passed by congress. While they may not be so attractive to the eye, they will without question be more acceptable to the palate.

A lesson that experience teaches before one advances far in life is that things that are really worth while, both in the line of material acquisition and development of personality and character, are only attained through sacrifice and an expenditure of corresponding perseverance and hard work.

Owing to a light hay crop the country over farmers in a number of localities in the corn belt are planning this year to shred and bale large quantities of corn fodder for shipment to the larger markets. Both horses and cattle do well on the shredded fodder, while feeders will find it a cheaper substitute for the tame and wild hay.

Those raising oats this year from which they are likely to save seed should take note as to the presence of smut. Some fields we know of this year have as high as 10 per cent of the heads ruined by the smut. In case seed is saved from such fields a thorough treatment with a formaldehyde solution should be given next spring before the grain is sown.

It must have been an all wise Providence that, antedating the social and financial inequalities that were to arise with the passing of centuries, placed the greatest gifts to mankind—the fresh air, sunshine, the song birds, the beauty of the natural world and the blessings of the home ties—within reach of all. Only in rare instances can money buy these common blessings, and just as rarely is it that the lack of it will take them away.

Tests recently conducted by the department of animal industry at Plymouth, Wis., in the matter of curing cheese show that a score of 95 per cent was made by cheese put into cold storage at 32 degrees F. immediately on removal from the press, while the lowest scoring, 81.4 per cent, was made by cheese kept in the factory cooling room during the whole period of curing. A milder flavor was also obtained with the cold storage treatment.

As a people we are only just waking to the enormous loss that is annually sustained through hauling products to market over poor roads—a loss that is none the less real because it is one that is usually taken for granted. A speaker in a Missouri good roads convention recently made the statement that a farmer can get to town over good roads with a thirty dollar load of produce with less wear on horses and wagon than he could with a ten dollar load over poor roads. With good roads he holds that time required for marketing produce would be reduced two-thirds.

The state of Minnesota has paid out \$500,000 in wolf bounties during a period of thirty-six years, but in spite of this effort on the part of the authorities to protect the live stock interests of the state the number of wolves seem to be increasing rather than diminishing. The conclusion is growing that, instead of serving as an incentive to exterminate the pests, the bounty is looked upon as a graft for a lot of shiftless woodsmen and hunters, who so manipulate matters as to have a steady source of income from the business. It is thought that if the bounty were removed entirely those suffering the most from the inroads of the animals would undertake the destruction of the brutes without any bounty incentive.

The department of agriculture annually spends \$11,000,000 to carry on its far reaching and useful work, and with the employees who will be added to its working force under the new meat inspection law the total expenditures are likely to exceed by a good deal the figure named. With the employees named, in addition to the increased force required in the work of exterminating the cattle fever tick and the gypsy and brown tailed moths and the investigation of dry land farming, the department will have a payroll of 6,000 persons, whose average salary is less than \$900 a year. Over 12,000,000 pieces of literature are distributed each year, and this amount will be largely increased as new lines of investigation are taken up. Judging from what it has already done in the past and is carrying out in the present, the future work of the department would seem to give promise of possessing a greatly enlarged scope and practical usefulness.

THE UNCROWNED. It is a cause for thanks that there is a vast army of heroes and heroines whose names never grace the pages of history, do not appear on memorial tablets and are not celebrated in song or poem. We refer to those in the everyday walks of life who perform the round of its simple duties faithfully, unobtrusively and uncomplainingly. We

NOTICE TO FARMERS

We are headquarters for Fertilizer this fall. Our fertilizer showed the best crops through the country this summer. Our prices are from

50 CENTS TO \$1.50
per ton less than our competitors.

The Farmers' Co-Operative Hardware Company
Successors to The Rempel-Brown Hardware Co.

ran across one of them the other day—a mother left fifteen years ago with five children under ten years of age and a farm heavily mortgaged. The fortune with which this mother met the duties and responsibilities of her trying position is inspiring in the extreme. Being a schoolteacher before her marriage, she took this work up on the death of her husband and would drive three or four miles to the nearby school during all the winter months, doing the farm chores in the mornings before she left and finishing them at 10 or 11 o'clock at night after her return home. In this way she kept up the interest on the note and at the same time gave her five children the best education that lay in her power. Today she is reducing the indebtedness with their assistance. The instance is not cited because it is exceptional, for it is a type of devotion and self sacrifice that is very common. There is hardly a home but is graced by the unselfish service of one or more of those uncrowned heroes or heroines—a husband devoting every energy to providing for his dear ones, often handicapped by misfortune or disease; as often a mother, mingling her prayers and tears in a service as pure and noble as the heart is capable of, perhaps the only support and protector of the children of a shiftless or drunken husband, and maybe it is the son or daughter on whom the burden falls. But with all of them it is the same faithfulness through long years of toil and unselfish devotion—heroes every one. It is because of such heroes as these that the world grows better and human hearts more mellow and gentle with the passing years. Though history makes no count of them and though no memorial is raised to commemorate their deeds, the record of their faithful service is impressed on the tablets of human hearts and recorded in the loving remembrance of their fellow men.

THE BOY AND HIS FATHER.

While as a people we share a becoming interest in the vast material values annually produced on the myriad farms of the country in the shape of bumper crops of grain and thoroughbred stock, there is not one of all these things that possesses the real value or concerns the future welfare of the community, state or nation as does the clean, honest, industrious and reliable boy of eighteen years. The price of all other farm products fluctuates—up or down to correspond with the varying demand—but for the boy of the kind mentioned there is an ever increasing call to do the world's work. In view of this situation it is worth while to give to the boy that painstaking care and interest that will enable him to supply the country's demand for men. While it would be difficult to measure the impress of the mother's influence, we would say a word here concerning the boy and his father, for the cases are all too numerous where beyond the age of ten the lad is prone to follow the example of his father rather than to abide by the precept of his mother. It is natural, but a matter both of congratulation and regret, that the boy looks up to the father as he does. While there are exceptions to the rule, it is not reasonable to expect that the boy is going to realize any higher type of manhood than the father exemplifies, and he is shortsighted and unreasonable who condemns in the boy what he allows in himself. Boy nature does not overlook the insincerity of such an attitude. The early establishing of a bond of interest and respect is not only conducive to the highest satisfaction on the part of the parent, but is favorable to the development of that affection and regard on the part of the son which never leaves him, but which tend to develop in him a filial gratitude that will make the father's declining years cheery and golden as they come and go. Raise pure bred stock, the best possible to get, but don't overlook the boy. In a fundamental and last analysis everything else raised on the farm, however good or useful, is more trash compared with him. A fine type of manhood—this is primary. And every farm home in the land should furnish its quota to supply a never satisfied demand.

RENOVATING STRAWBERRY BED.

The strawberry bed at the end of a first season's cropping often furnishes a perplexing problem in part because the plants may be too thick and because weeds may have crept in. In such cases we have found it advantageous to take a sharp scythe and cut both plants and weeds close to the ground and then plow and rattle out all but about a six inch strip of the roots in the middle of the strawberry row. If the land is not rich and strong well rotted manure may be spread over the whole bed and raked in. The bed will look very sick following such treatment, but in a short time the roots left undisturbed will throw out new shoots and runners, and by the time frost comes you will have a practically new

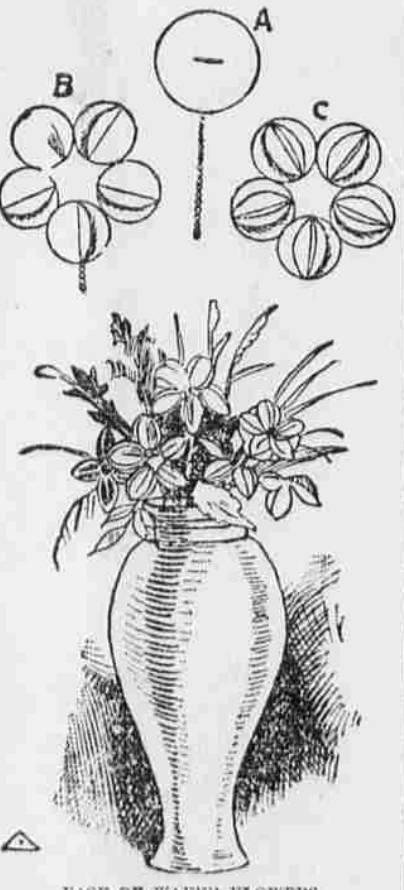
bed. While this plan may be followed to advantage with some beds at the end of a second year's cropping, we have usually plowed up the bed after the second year's cropping and planted to turnips about the 1st of August. We remember realizing some \$15 one fall from a patch of turnips that were sowed on a strawberry bed one by eight rods in size and plowed up about Aug. 1. Potatoes were \$1.25 in October of that year, and the turnips brought 40 cents per bushel.

Whee Greek meets Greek nowadays the conversation turns on the condition of the banana trade.



WAFFER FLOWERS.

Making These is Pretty Work For Clever Little Girls. The wide awake little girls can find a good deal of pleasure in the pretty work of making flowers of colored wafers. The articles needed are a penknife, a pair of scissors, a pair of pinners, some fine wire, such as florists use, and a box of colored wafers. The first thing to do is to cut out a disk of white cardboard, which may be neatly done by laying a coin on the



VASE OF WAFFER FLOWERS.

board and cutting carefully around it. Bore two little holes in the disk and run the wire through them, twisting it into a stem, as shown at A in the illustration. Attach a yellow wafer to the center of the disk, and around it place five red wafers.

On the red wafers place five white half wafers vertically, as shown at B, and between the white and the red put rose colored ones at an angle of forty-five degrees, as shown at C. These colors are merely suggestions. Any may be used that your fancy may prefer. Having made as many flowers as you think necessary, add ferns or grasses to complete the bouquet. The effect is quite pleasing. A suggestion of it may be seen in the second illustration.

A CLEVER CAT.

The Way He Proved His Friendship For His Feline Chum.

A big amber colored cat named Ted, who had always been most careful of his ways, fell into bad habits last summer. He appeared at the door on successive days with a pigeon, a sparrow and a robin in his mouth. The horrified house mother immediately tied three little bells to the cat's collar to prevent a repetition of his misdeeds. This seemed to work well for a time, as the tinkle warned the birds of danger. Suddenly the bells disappeared. A box of bells, such as are worn on children's worsted shoes, was purchased, and as fast as a bell came off another was tied in its place on the collar. One day a big tiger cat which was Ted's constant chum was discovered calmly chewing the ribbon that attached the bells to Ted's collar. The mystery was solved, and after that we entertained our friends by tying a bell on his collar and putting him on the bed beside the tiger cat. The instant he discovered the bell the tiger began to chew it off. What we would like to know is this: Did Ted ask him to remove the bell or did the tiger cat dislike the sound of the tinkle, tinkle—Exchange.

MARKET PRICES.

Corrected Weekly by Leading Dealers.

BUYING PRICES

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples.....\$0.60
Potatoes......00c
Turnips......00c

PRODUCE.

Butter......12c
Eggs......18c
Lard......09c

POULTRY.

Live Chickens.....8c
Dressed Chickens.....10c
Live Turkeys.....c
Dressed Turkeys.....c

GRAIN AND HAY.

Wheat......85c
Corn......55c
Oats......40c
Choice Timothy.....10.00
Mixed.....8.00
Straw......5.00

LIVE STOCK

Togs, on foot.....54
Hogs, dressed.....7c
Steers, on hoof.....4c to 44
Cows, on hoof.....3 to 34c
Heifers, on hoof.....3 to 34c
Bulls, on hoof.....3 to 34c
Calves, on hoof.....6c

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$4.25 to \$5.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 to \$4.25; heifers, \$2.75 to \$3.50; sheep and lambs—Sheep, \$4.25 to \$5.00; lambs, \$5.00 to \$5.50; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$5.00. Calves—\$5.00 to \$5.50. Hogs—Choice to prime heavy, \$6.00 to \$6.50; medium to good heavy, \$5.50 to \$6.00; butchers weights, \$5.00 to \$5.50; good to choice heavy mixed, \$4.50 to \$5.00; pigs, \$4.00 to \$4.50. Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.00 to \$1.05; No. 2 hard, \$1.00 to \$1.05; No. 2 soft, \$1.00 to \$1.05. Corn—No. 2, 56c to 58c. Oats—No. 2, 47c to 49c. Hay—Good to choice, \$10.00 to \$12.00; shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$4.50; butchers cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.00; heifers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; fat cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00; bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.00; milkers and springers, \$2.50 to \$3.00; sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; good mixed, \$4.50 to \$5.00; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Veal, \$4.00 to \$4.50; Hogs—Heavy hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.50 to \$6.00; Yorkers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; pigs, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Cattle—Good to choice, \$4.50 to \$5.00; shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$4.50; butchers cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.00; heifers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; fat cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00; bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.00; milkers and springers, \$2.50 to \$3.00; sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; good mixed, \$4.50 to \$5.00; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Veal, \$4.00 to \$4.50; Hogs—Heavy hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.50 to \$6.00; Yorkers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; pigs, \$4.50 to \$5.00.

PITTSBURGH—Cattle: Choice, \$5.75 to \$6.00; prime, \$5.00 to \$5.50; tidy butchers, \$4.50 to \$5.00; heifers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; cows, bulls and stags, \$2.00 to \$3.00; fresh cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00; sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; good mixed, \$4.50 to \$5.00; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Veal, \$4.00 to \$4.50; Hogs—Heavy hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.50 to \$6.00; Yorkers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; pigs, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Cattle—Choice fat dry, \$4.50 to \$5.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 to \$4.25; heifers, \$2.75 to \$3.50; sheep and lambs—Good to choice spring lambs, \$4.25 to \$5.00; good to choice yearlings, \$4.25 to \$5.00; calves—\$4.25 to \$5.00; Hogs—Yorkers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; medium heavy, \$4.50 to \$5.00; pigs, \$4.00 to \$4.50; stags, \$3.50 to \$4.00; roughs, \$3.00 to \$3.50. CINCINNATI—Wheat—No. 2 red, 76c to 78c; No. 2 mixed, 54c to 56c; Oats—No. 2 mixed, 48c to 50c; Rye—No. 2, 62c to 64c; Barley—No. 2, 42c to 44c; Corn—No. 2, 56c to 58c; Sheep—\$2.75 to \$3.00; Lambs—\$4.00 to \$4.50.

BOSTON—Wool: Ohio and Pennsylvania, XX and above, 40c to 45c; X, 35c to 40c; 1, 40c to 45c; 2, 45c to 50c; fine unwashed, 25c to 30c; unwashed delaine, 25c to 30c; fine washed delaine, 27c to 32c; Kentucky, Indiana, etc., 1/2 and 3/4 blood, 24c to 26c. TOLEDO—Wheat, 76c to 78c; corn, 53c to 55c; rye, 53c to 55c; cloverseed, 37c to 40c.

Kats in Parliament.

History does not tell, so far as we know, how it came about that members of the English parliament wear their hats. The custom has descended from an age when its proceedings were not recorded, but one may suspect that thereby hangs a tale of sturdy and victorious revolt against privilege, such as broke out at Versailles, could it be recovered. Now and again we find an antique allusion to the practice. When the commons voted that every one should "uncover or stir or move his hat" when the speaker expressed the thanks of the house for any service done by a member, Lord Falkland "stretched both his arms out and clasped his hands together on the crown of his hat and held it down close to his head, that all might see how odious that flattery was to him."—London Chronicle.

Antiquity of Soap.

Soap is not a modern invention. It is twice mentioned in the Bible, first in Jeremiah and again in Malachi. History tells us that more than 3,000 years ago the Gauls manufactured it by combining beech tree ashes with goats' fat. Some years ago a soap boiler's shop was discovered in Pompeii, having been buried beneath the terrible rain of ashes that fell upon that city 79 A. D. The soap found in the shop had not lost all its efficacy, although it had been buried 1,800 years. At the time that Pompeii was destroyed the soapmaking business was carried on in several of the Italian cities.

Capitalizing Titles.

Many boys and girls and many grownups as well are often in doubt about the capitalization of a man's title. It is not customary to use the title except when it precedes the name of the person. For example, we should write King John, Judge Davis, Dr. Brown, Farmer Jones, but in writing of those persons in a general way we should not capitalize the title, as "The king reviewed the army." "The doctor was sent for." "The farmer said," etc. Many persons capitalize the words "father" and "mother" whenever they occur, but that is not in accordance with the best usage.

The Vacation Season Serious Business to Women

By MISS FLORENCE GUERNSEY,
New York Society and Club Woman.

WHEN an American woman goes on a vacation she makes a business of it. It is no mere matter of amusement that is in question. Far from it! She may have, tucked away in some remote crevice of her brain, an idea of enjoyment, but the real affair in hand is a far more solemn consideration. Somehow, somewhere, some way, she must get herself into condition to stand the fatigues of the coming season.

The recreative faculty is different in different women, but when you look over the ground you find that the American woman, in any phase of it, takes her resting hard. She is naturally strenuous and she cannot escape her fate. When she has an object in view she pursues it indefatigably.

Her ideal recreation—and that is what the majority indulges in—is not a recreation at all. It begins in May and ends in October and comprehends all the rushing about, all the confusion of thought, all the splendid mixture of interests, which only she can keep straight, and fatigues that would make a strong man quail. Her first step is to set sail for Europe on one of the big liners, and for a week the ship life engrosses her—new people, new amusements. Then there is the London season. After this a short tour on the continent, a long sojourn at Vienna (with the dressmakers). Another, equally trying, at Paris, and a third, to wind up—if she has the true shopping instinct—in London. Then harassed, worn out with hours of "trying on," disappointments, and all the other etceteras that attend the victim of the modiste, her every nerve on edge with the artificial fever of existence, she hies her—where? To a nunnery? Not at all. She makes for a famous rest cure, and diets, exercises, walks and bathes herself into a civilized being again.

For three weeks she works like a horse. She lives absolutely by rule. The regimen is of the strictest, and as in all other affairs, she allows nothing to interfere with it. Her return passage is already engaged. Her season beyond the sea is about to open and she must be on hand, ready, smiling, fresh and—this is the important point—looking years younger than when she went away. So she follows her cure to the bitter end and emerges rejuvenated. Ask any woman how she has enjoyed it at the end of such a summer and she will tell you it has been a perfect success. The passion for overcrowding is a disease. We cram all the excitement and fatigue into our "recreation" that one poor mortal can live through, then sentence ourselves to three weeks at hard labor to work it off, and say we have had a lovely time. And the moral of it all is—we are Americans, the apotheosis of the restless.

Needed: College of Horse Sense

By REV. DR. W. A. BARTLETT.

The increasing number of students in our preparatory schools and colleges is not a good sign. It means the great increase of wealth in this country, so that it is considered the proper thing to send the boy or girl to college or university. It would be a good thing if some millionaire would endow a college of good horse sense. Many boys whose parents have money go from one artificial life to another. They have never learned to do one really useful piece of work at home, and many of our schools appear to be arranged to carry on this condition of weakness.

In the old days when colleges were smaller the professors themselves taught the majority of the students. These sturdy men sometimes spent half an hour in giving a strong word out of their own experience. They did not hesitate to mix up in a cane rush or go to a student's room at night to see why he was breaking up the furniture.

In the days when Daniel Webster went to college they made great men by personal contact with other great men—men who on meager salaries, but with minds rich with varied experiences, were capable of giving that which far exceeds mere technical training. They were mostly men of definite religious experience, and might be regarded as old fogies now. But the students who came under their influence knew something more than books when they graduated. It sometimes seems as though only the fellows who have to make their way should go to college. That is the assurance of their desire to have an education. Abraham Lincoln is an eminent example of a man who went to the school of horse sense.

Cheerfulness as a Health Tonic

By MRS. ORMISTON CHANT,
Noted Englishwoman.

Lead a cheerful, contented life; look on the bright side of things; down with worry; and then, if there is nothing organically wrong with your system, you can make tolerably sure of steering clear of most of the ills to which a renegade flesh is heir. A morbid imagination can bring about almost any condition of the body. We can think ourselves into maleficent moods which produce precisely those possibilities that we are worrying ourselves about. Even cancer is not infrequently the consequence of mental distress.

Be cheerful, be contented, desire what you will, but desire it with a cheerful, contented mind. The wholeness of this advice admits of no denial. Cheerfulness is of much more value to the human constitution not organically defective than the contents of the medicine bottle. The effects of worry and discontent are disastrous.

Thousands fail in life and become invalids not because they anything definite the matter with them, but because their lives are passed in ceaseless friction. They were perpetually rebelling against the situations in which they found themselves. A cheerful temper not only makes the best of everything, but eventually enables one to get the best of everything out of life. A person of a buoyant temperament is far better able to resist disease than one who is depressed. Depression is the forerunner of morbid changes in the blood.



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